grant funds for masonry, &c. The Government wish to make no difference if possible between small and large works, but the former are so numerous that unless taken by the raiyats, much can't be done to them, while the larger ones are more effectually dealt with by the Public Works Department and bring larger revenue.

Subject No. 51.
Prayers at State expense for rain.

Summary of discussion.—The old practice for some-time, now discontinued, of performing certain pujas at State expense, as prayers for rain when rains failed and a drought was threatened, should be revived.

Dewan's reply.—Recorded.

Subject No. 52.
Confirmation of Inam within sannad boundaries.

Summary of discussion.—Almost all the land Inams in the Malnad were granted by the Anegundi, Vijayanagar, and Nagar Kings. These consisted mostly of entire villages and in some cases parts of villages. In all cases however, boundary stones were fixed on the ground and their positions described in the sannads. The entire area comprised within the limits indicated by these boundary stones should be confirmed as Inam.

Dewan's reply.—Rules exist to this effect. Where boundaries exist and can be identified, the Inam and Survey Departments never interfere with the areas comprised therein. In many cases, boundaries cannot be ascertained and there is reason to suspect encroachment. In such cases, the excesses found are treated under the very liberal rules sanctioned for the purpose since the Rendition. In individual cases, where, as alleged, excesses have been charged though boundaries were proved, representations should be made by petition.

Subject No. 53.
Variation of Jodi with reference to variation in valuation of inam holding.

Summary of discussion.—Excess jodi upon Inam lands is recovered on assessment fixed by the Survey Settlement, but in cases where assessment on such lands is reduced during the Survey Settlement, no proportionate reduction in the jodi is made and the former rate of jodi alone is collected. Such procedure is not reasonable.

Dewan's reply.—Such cases are very rare. The terms of settlement objected to are such as were accepted by the Inamdars who sought enfranchisement. The jodi to which objection is taken is a matter of contract entered into by the original acceptor of the inam, and cannot be reduced in any case.

Subject No. 54.
Sannad Bijavari should also be considered in fixing quit-rent on Inam holdings.

Summary of discussion.—Before Survey Settlement, Inam lands were assessed on Bijavari, and after the Survey Settlement, assessment was fixed on the survey area of each land, but in making addition or deduction in assessment, consideration is only given to the former Beriz and to the present survey assessment, without reference to the former Bijavari and to the survey area of the land and consequently the inamdars were at a loss.

Dewan's reply.—Enfranchisement by payment of a quit-rent based upon the survey valuation is optional, and no one is compelled to ask for it. The terms of enfranchisement, prescribed by the rules after great consideration, seem fair and proper.

Subject No. 55.
Raiyats' privileges for wood should be extended to endowed Matts.

Summary of discussion.—Raiyats' privileges to favorable seigniorage on timber required for their own *bonâ fide* use as prescribed in the Notification No. 148, dated 26th October 1888, should be made applicable in the case of Matts which are endowed with inam lands.

Dewan's reply.—This is being done.